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these varied topics the chapter of Prof. Burr on the Carolingian revolution and the Frankish intervention in Italy stands out above all the others for clarity of treatment and charm of style and it would be difficult to find elsewhere within the same space a better example of the presentation of a critical and complicated episode of history.

The first of the descriptive chapters contains a summary of those features of the Roman law that most affected the period, by Mr. Roby, who, though deprecating a comparison of this with the famous chapter of Gibbon, has nevertheless succeeded in compressing into small space a vast amount of information regarding the principles of the Roman legal system. Further on Prof. Pfister describes the political and social institutions of the Merovingians, Dr. Hartmann those of imperial Italy and Africa, and Prof. Seeliger those of Charlemagne's empire. An excellent and judicious account of Mohammed and the rise of Islam is given by Mr. Bevan and an unexpected pleasure is afforded by a chapter on Keltic and Germanic heathenism from the experienced pens of Prof. Jullian, Prof. Anwyl and Miss Phillpotts. Finally, Prof. Vinogradoff contributes a chapter on the foundations of society with the somewhat deceptive sub-title origins of feudalism, for the chapter deals almost exclusively with Germanic social organization, little being said of the institutions of the later Roman empire. The most striking contribution in the book is on the expansion of the Slavs, by Dr. Peisker, who contributed to the first volume the chapter on the Altaic Nomads. This account of the Slavs contains much information that will be new to most western readers, but one feels that some of the writer's views are hypotheses and deductions built upon a somewhat uncertain basis of facts and that too much use has been made of theoretical reconstructions.

The volume closes with fourteen maps, most of them excellent. The bibliography follows the plan of the first volume and covers some hundred pages. It has been somewhat more carefully edited in this instance, but still shows a regrettable lack of care in the reading of the proof. It ought to be possible to adopt a uniform method of capitalization in the citation of books in the same language.

A. C. HOWLAND.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

CLEVELAND, F. A. *Organized Democracy*. Pp. xxxvi, 479. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Dr. Cleveland's book makes a most acceptable addition to the American citizen series. It is inclusive in its subject matter and suggestive in its ideas and arrangement. In the latter sense only, however, is it a "contribution." It contains a good bibliography covering practically the entire range of American institutions and the citizen's relation thereto, while each chapter is introduced with a splendid bibliography on the special subjects therein treated. The volume is divided into five parts entitled respectively—The Foundations of the American Republic, Provisions for Making Citizenship Effective, The Electorate as an Agency for Expressing Public Opinion, Utilization of the Electorate and Provisions for Making Public Officers Responsible and Responsive.

In Part I are discussed the conflict between absolutism and feudalism on the one side and self government and democracy on the other, the transplanting of fictions of absolutism in America and the distribution of powers among American officials and other absolute principles of American government. In Part II are briefly discussed the rights that citizens have as against their government, the duties and responsibility of citizens as such (and he does not include among them the moral responsibility of writing to their congressmen), and direct legislation by which citizens may directly participate in governmental acts. In Part III are discussed the evolution of qualifications for the suffrage, the exclusion of the unfit therefrom, the inclusion of women, the formulation of electoral issues, nominations of candidates, registration of voters, legal safeguards in casting and counting of ballots. Part IV describes how the electorate is utilized in passing on constitutional provisions, on laws, and the provisions for, and the judicial decisions pertaining to, direct legislation. The provisions for making public officers responsible and responsive are discussed. These include the direct choice of senators, the protection given to legislators, the recall, legislative reference bureaus, the restraint on legislators by the bill of rights, the means of fixing responsibility on executive officers through the right of inquiry, publicity, civil service and the restraint on judicial officers.

Dr. Cleveland sees the hope of the future in the awakening of the electorate as evidenced, among other things, by the demand by women for the ballot, and in the new movement to give to the government a social purpose and to dispense with the doctrine of *laissez faire*. Among the means still to be provided for making the popular will effective, he especially emphasizes proper provisions for budget making, efficiency records and reports, and other provisions for poignant publicity.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

CORWIN, EDWARD S. *National Supremacy: Treaty Power vs. State Power*. Pp. viii, 321. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1913.

During the last few years there has been much discussion of the scope and limits of the treaty-making power of the United States. The subject is one which for many decades has occupied the attention of commentators on constitutional law, but during recent years it has become an acute international question. The helplessness of the government of the United States in giving adequate protection to foreigners resident within the states, and the humiliating position in which the President has been placed in replying to the protests of foreign governments have gradually developed a body of opinion in favor of the extension of federal authority in dealing with the treaty rights of resident aliens. The long series of outrages on foreigners beginning with the Chinese massacres in 1895 gave to the United States an unenviable reputation in international dealings. These outrages were a constant source of international irritation, and one cannot but feel that foreign governments were deserving of great credit for the patience and forbearance shown when their citizens and subjects suffered by reason of mob violence. This question of the scope of the